



OBSTACLES and BARRIERS ENCOUNTERED in DEVELOPING POLICIES and FRAMEWORKS between DIFFERENT SECTORS.



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Promoting Effective Governance
of the Channel Ecosystem
Promouvoir une gouvernance efficace
de l'écosystème de la Manche

- The Channel is used by a diverse range of actors and for many different purposes: from fishermen, ferry operators, and recreational yachtsmen, to marine renewable energy production and many more
- The Channel is governed at different levels – local, regional, national, EU – as well as by regional convention secretariats, international conventions etc.
- There are many non-governmental organisations concerned with protecting the Channel environment

The PISCES Project (Celtic Seas) identified many potential barriers or challenges to multi-scale governance:

- **Jurisdictions** – complex political, administrative and management boundaries
- **Ambiguity of marine governance arrangements** – legal uncertainties, who has institutional responsibility
- **Different policies and frameworks for different sectors** – fisheries managed separately; different directives with different requirements
- **Lack of regionally coordinated marine spatial planning** – UK developing integrated marine plans; France developing on a more sectoral level
- **Communication challenges** – some sectors difficult to talk to due to lack of an over-arching representative or multiple agencies/associations
- **Difference in vocabulary** – not just different languages (English and French) but differences in the words used by scientists and politicians

Fishing

- The CHARM 2 Channel Habitat Atlas for the Eastern Channel can serve as a marine spatial planning tool to help develop fisheries conservation for the whole Channel.
- Different authorities need to be involved in fisheries management (marine, coastal and fresh-water)

Marine
Pollution

- The Cross Channel Declaration on Shipping Incidents and Marine Pollution, from CAMIS, can support the challenges faced by new types of risks and pollution (hazardous and noxious substances, container loss).

Marine
Renewable
Energy

- Stakeholders and local communities should be involved in the development of MRE projects, and MERiFIC has developed a toolkit to help engage stakeholders appropriately.

Dredging Sediments

- A lack of clarity in national and European dredging guidelines → difficult for organisations involved in dredging to understand and apply the different regulations.
- SETARMS provides guidance on the need to reconcile port dredging and environmental regulations.

Coastal Erosion and Flooding

- Coastal defences may be costly and inefficient in the long term protection of the coastal environment against erosion and flooding. Not taking action can cause problems at local community level.
- LiCCo has developed approaches and tools to assist in preparing for, and adapting to, the impacts of climate change.

Water Quality

- Understanding the economic, social and environmental benefits of water quality is necessary to meet the environmental objectives of the Water Framework Directive.
- Projects (e.g. WATER, PORTONOVO) can help ports achieve improved management while maintaining economic activities.

- An integrated approach to managing the living, mineral and human resources of the marine environment can help identify sensitive zones of the Channel where biodiversity protection is needed (CHARM 3)
- A need for integrated governance across aspects and scales, e.g. where sectors such as fisheries and offshore wind compete to use the same area but not the same resource (CAMIS, VALMER)
- Stakeholder engagement is critical for the effective governance of the Channel region for many sectors (PANACHE, NOSTRA, PISCES)